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MALDON
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Essex

Annual Report

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR
1957



B. C.

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

1957

W H. HOULDERSHAW, LTD.,
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1957

Chairman of the Council : Mr. A. M. Walker, J.P.

Vice Chairman of the Council : Mr. R. H. Beadle.

Chairman : Councillor Dr. J. G. Madden.

Vice Chairman : Councillor Mr. A. F. Ratcliff.

Members : Councillors Mrs. W. N. Nix.

Mr. G. H. Barber.

Mr. W. Binder.

Mr. H. G. Butt.

Mr. J. Butt.

Mr. A. Green.

Mr. A. E. Hampton.

Mr. J. C. Hurst.

Mr. G. W. Playle.

Mr. J. C. Williamson, M.B.E., C.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

<i>Clerk to the Rural District Council</i>	L. H. Hiscott
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> ...	Thomas D. Blott, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., who also acts in this capacity for the Borough of Maldon, Urban District of Burnham-on-Crouch and the Rural District of Chelmsford.
<i>Surveyor and Water Engineer</i> ...	I. M. Nicholson, M.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.S.E.
<i>Senior Public Health Inspector</i>	G. L. Turner, M.R.S.H., Quali- fied Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspector</i> ...	L. F. Newnham, M.R.S.H., Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
<i>Housing Assistant</i> ...	V. A. Arnold.
<i>Clerk to Public Health Inspectors</i>	Mrs. J. Goodrich.
<i>Clerk to Medical Officer of Health</i>	Mrs. E. M. Rezelman. (Part-time).

COUNCIL OFFICES,
WANTZ ROAD,
MALDON,
ESSEX.

September, 1958.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Maldon Rural District Council**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the duty to present for your consideration my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district for the year 1957.

To obtain the greatest benefit from the tables contained in this report a knowledge of the past history of the district is desirable and, as the last review appeared in your Medical Officer's Annual Report for 1947 which is not available to many, I propose to preface this report with a few observations taken from the Annual Reports of the last fifty years.

In the year 1906 the death rate was about 14 per thousand and the birth rate 25 per thousand. This gave a natural increase of about 180 persons during the year.

During the years before the first world war both the birth rate and the death rate fell slowly and after the war years and post war years, when there was an abnormal rise in the birth rate (1915 to 1920), both rates continued to fall, the death rate reaching 10.1 in 1925 and 1928.

Even before the first world war Dr. Thresh has pointed out that your population was getting older and therefore the fall in the death rate could not continue indefinitely unless your inhabitants lived for ever.

About 1933 a portion of your area was handed over to neighbouring districts and, as this area was largely industrial, the fall in your district's birth rate was accentuated and in 1933 deaths exceeded births. After this the death rate began to rise slightly and no appreciable increase in the population took place until the second world war reversed the trend in the birth rate.

Owing to the increased longevity of your inhabitants the death rate of the district has not risen as much as has been expected and the birth rate, although below that of the national average, is not declining as rapidly as before the war. There is, however, little prospect of the native population increasing rapidly and the total population of the district is determined largely by immigration and emigration.

The nature of the district is also undergoing very definite changes. Many parishes enjoyed prosperity during the mid 19th century when their populations reached a maximum. With the decline of agricultural prosperity the populations declined. The recent re-establishment of agriculture as a major industry in the country has not led to a similar population increase because increasing mechanisation has reduced the demand for labour, except of a seasonal nature. It has, however, brought other public health problems and only recently has legislation been introduced applying to farms safety precautions that have been accepted in factories for decades.

The increasing use of the motor car and motor 'bus had turned much of your district into a residential area for town workers. These people have not the time or experience for dealing with refuse and sewerage by time honoured methods and are often impatient for the provision of urban sanitary facilities. Their supply is often impracticable on the grounds of expense. Fifty years ago there were over a thousand privies in the district; today I cannot even find one. The main centres of population have a piped sewage system and Contractors remove night soil

where there are buckets, but the problem of cesspools still awaits solution. In many cases the lie of the land and/or the nature of the soil make the use of cesspools undesirable and objectionable ; their eradication where possible should be proceeded with.

The choice of Bradwell as a site for one of Britain's first Atomic Power Stations will undoubtedly have a great effect on the district. Directly by the introduction of newcomers into that area and indirectly by increasing contacts with other parts of the country, with the increased risk of spreading infection. These problems appear to have been carefully considered before embarking on this project and there has been little or no deterioration in the health of the area as a consequence.

During the year your Council decided to collaborate in the County Council scheme for the measurement of atmospheric pollution and it is hoped that the first instruments will be operating at Purleigh in the not too distant future.

Your Public Health Department is also proposing to undertake the recording of radiological activity in the area and this may well be usefully integrated with the measurement of atmospheric pollution.

As I realise tables make very uninteresting reading to many I have appended explanatory comments thereto rather than commenting on this year's figures in the introduction.

My thanks are due to Mr. Turner, your chief Public Health Inspector, for the work he has done in the preparation of this report, and to the Council for the assistance they have given me in carrying out my duties.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. D. BLOTT.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1957.

Two hundred and thirty-eight cases of notifiable diseases (exclusive of Tuberculosis) came under observation compared with one hundred and twenty-four for the previous year.

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	14	—	—	1	1	5	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	58	6	3	2	8	1	28	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Measles	152	—	14	10	19	14	85	4	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infective Hepatitis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	238	6	17	13	28	20	119	13	2	9	3	4	4	3	—

The above table shows the distribution of infectious diseases by age throughout the population of the district. It will be noted that the peak for both whooping cough and measles occurs at the age range of 5 to 10 years. This is when young children first go to school and it stresses the importance of school hygiene. Whooping cough is seen to have occurred in children under 1 year but this is rare in the case of measles as children usually inherit a temporary immunity from their mothers. Whooping cough can be extremely dangerous to young children and death can occur. A survey of the last 14 years suggests that more cases of measles are notified than of whooping cough but it is

too early yet to say whether the introduction of immunisation against whooping cough has reduced its incidence although there is general feeling that it has reduced its severity.

A survey of the last few years of the age distribution of acute infective hepatitis suggests that this too can be spread at school and, whilst we are still uncertain as to its method of spread, a very high standard of hygiene at school should be provided.

The age range for acute poliomyelitis, once called infantile paralysis, is also apparently connected with school attendance but at a later stage, possibly associated with increased physical activity. The widespread practice of immunisation against this disease will it is hoped relegate it like diphtheria to the history books.

The tables of pages 10 and 7 classify cases according to age and parish.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1957.

Particulars are given in the following table of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1957.

Age Groups				* New Cases				Deaths			
				Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—

* Not including cases of Tuberculosis removed into the district during the year which had been previously notified elsewhere.

Tuberculosis is a rapidly dwindling disease and now chiefly affects young women and old men. This year only the young women seem to have suffered and it is hoped that with the increasing use of B.C.G. vaccination, which is offered by the County Council to all school leavers, this disease will be eradicated. There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year, in contrast to 30 years ago when a dozen or so was accepted as commonplace.

Table showing local distribution of infectious diseases notified during 1957.

PARISH	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Acute Poliomyelitis	Erysipelas	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Acute Infective Hepatitis	Dysentery
Althorne	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asheldham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradwell-on-Sea	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Great Braxted	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Little Braxted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cold Norton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dengie	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Fambridge	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goldhanger... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hazeleigh	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Langford	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latchingdon	1	1	17	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mayland	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mundon	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Purleigh	—	10	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lawrence	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southminster	2	2	32	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Steeple	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stow Maries	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tillingham	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tollesbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tolleshunt Knights	—	4	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tolleshunt Major	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Totham	—	13	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Totham	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulting	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wickham Bishops	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Woodham Mortimer	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodham Walter... ..	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	14	58	152	6	—	3	—	2	1	5	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospital treatment for patients in the area is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Boards.

The Children's Department of the Essex County Council is responsible for the welfare of children and young persons in the area.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

These are provided by the Essex County Council and the Ambulance Station for the area is in Spital Road, Maldon.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES (provided by the County Council).

Tuberculosis Dispensary :

St. Peter's Hospital, Maldon ; each Friday, 2—5 p.m.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres :

Mayland	Henry Samuel Hall	4th Thursday in each month 2.30 p.m.	Doctor once each quarter
Bradwell-on-Sea	Village Hall	1st Wednesday in each month 2.30 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
South-minster	Baptist Chapel School Room	4th Monday in each month 2 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
Tollesbury	Institute	1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month 2 p.m.	Doctor attends 3rd Tuesday
Wickham Bishops	Church Room	2nd Wednesday in each month 2 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
Althorne	Village Hall	3rd Wednesday 2 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
Great Totham	Village Hall	4th Wednesday 2.30 p.m.	Doctor attends all sessions

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—contd.

Cold Norton	Village Hall	4th Tuesday in each month 2 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
Tillingham	Village Hall	2nd Thursday in each month 2.30 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
Mundon	Victory Hall	1st Thursday in each month 2 p.m.	Doctor attends alternate months
Heybridge	Waring Hall	2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month 2 p.m.	Doctor attends 2nd Tuesday
Maldon	Health Centre	Every Friday 2 p.m.	Doctor attends 1st, 3rd, and 5th Fridays
*Woodham Walter	Women's Institute Club Room	3rd or 5th Thursday in each month 2.30 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
*This Clinic has the Medical Officer in attendance only when there are 5 Thursdays in the month and the Clinic is held on that Thursday instead of 3rd Thursday.			
Goldhanger	Village Hall	3rd Thursday in each month 2 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	Village Hall	1st Thursday in each month 2.30 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
Great Braxted	Du Cane Arms	1st Wednesday in each month 2.30 p.m.	Weighing centre No doctor in attendance
Woodham Mortimer	Village Hall	2nd Thursday in each month 2—4 p.m.	No doctor in attendance
Latchingdon	Village Hall	4th Wednesday in each month	Doctor attends all sessions

Ante-Natal Clinics

Health Centre, Wantz Chase, Maldon	3rd and 5th Tuesday in each month 9.30 a.m.	Doctor in attendance
Institute, Tollesbury	3rd Monday 2 p.m.	Doctor in attendance

Women's Welfare Clinic :

Health Centre, Wantz Chase, Maldon	5th Tuesday 10 a.m.	Doctor in attendance
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School Clinics :

Orthopaedic After Treatment Centre	Health Centre, Wantz Chase, Maldon	By appointment
Minor Ailments Clinic	Health Centre, Wantz Chase, Maldon	1st, 3rd & 5th Fridays 9.30 a.m.—12 noon. Doctor in attendance
Eye Clinic	St. Peter's Hospital, Maldon	By appointment
Speech Therapy	Health Centre, Wantz Chase, Maldon	By appointment

Dental Clinics are also held at the Maldon Health Centre and other places in the district as and when required.

For operative treatment for the removal of Adenoids and enlarged Tonsils arrangements have been made by the Essex County Education Committee at the following hospitals:—

Chelmsford and Essex, Chelmsford ; St. John's, Chelmsford and Essex County, Colchester.

Family Planning Clinic :

Coval Lane Clinic	Chelmsford	Tuesday evenings.
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Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases :

These are situated at Chelmsford and Colchester Hospitals Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, and a number of London General Hospitals.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General Nursing—this is under the supervision of the County Council.

(b) Infectious Diseases. No arrangements have been made by the District Council.

HOME HELPS. Application should be made to the Area Medical Officer of Health at 75, Springfield Road, Chelmsford. (Tel. No. Chelmsford 4891).

LABORATORIES. Public Health Laboratory Service, Chelmsford & Essex Hospital, London Road, Chelmsford.

During the year no action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, which deals with the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, made the district council responsible for the burial or cremation of the body of any person who had died or been found dead in their area, where no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made otherwise than by the authority.

No action was taken under the Act during 1957 and since the passing of the Act 12 burials have been carried out.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Nightsoil.

A weekly nightsoil collection from all parishes in the area is carried out by private contractors.

Refuse.

A weekly refuse collection is carried out by contractors in the parishes of Southminster and Tollesbury.

The remaining parishes are serviced monthly for the collection of tins and bottles by private contractors and direct labour.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Council operates a rat destruction scheme and employs a full time rat catcher.

Work is carried out on farms, domestic premises and Local Authority undertakings such as tips, sewage works and sewers, throughout the whole of the Rural District.

During the year 1,682 visits were made by the rat catcher on treatment work. In addition to the treatment work, inspections are regularly carried out throughout the area.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following table, prepared by the Sanitary Inspector is a classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, and the action and result of action taken in regard to these.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

INSPECTIONS		NOTICES		
Nature	Number	Informal	Formal	Total complied with
Dwelling Houses :				
Under Housing Regs.	594	—	—	—
Primary Inspections Re :				
Structural Defects	81	6	—	8
Nuisances	43	16	—	12
Overcrowding	59	—	—	—
Dirty conditions	8	—	—	—
Re Inspections :				
Under Housing Regs.	93	—	—	—
Re Structural defects	110	—	—	—
Nuisances	65	—	—	—
Overcrowding	41	—	—	—
Dirty Conditions	19	—	—	—
Verminous Premises :				
Rats and Mice	19	—	—	—
Other Pests	4	1	—	1
Infectious Diseases				
Inquiries	2	—	—	—
Disinfections	2	—	—	—
Sewage and Drainage :				
House Drainage Inspections	1540	7	94	24
Tests	248	—	—	—
Other Forms Inspections	96	2	—	2
Tests	18	—	—	—
Inspections re cesspools	186	6	—	5
Inspections re sewerage	184	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Dwelling Houses	1077	3	36	10
Other Premises	78	—	—	—
Water Supply :				
Samples taken	21	—	—	—
Other visits	919	1	3	4
Milk and Dairies Inspections :				
Cowsheds	8	—	—	—
Dairies	10	—	—	—
Milk samples taken	—	—	—	—
Inspections Re :				
Licensed Premises	14	—	—	—
Offices	4	—	—	—
Bakehouses	22	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses	455	1	—	1
Butchers' Shops	43	—	—	—
Food Shops	75	—	—	—
Other Shops	24	—	—	—
Ice Cream, Man. Premises	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream, Dealers' Premises	35	—	—	—
Man. Food Premises	29	—	—	—
Restaurants	13	—	—	—
Factories with Mech. Power	51	—	—	—
Factories without Mech. Power	11	—	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—
Outworkers Premises	1	—	—	—
Places of Entertainment	8	—	—	—
Knackers' Yards	15	—	—	—
Refuse and Salvage	98	2	—	1
Schools	16	—	—	—
Rivers, Ditches and Streams	39	7	—	5
Swimming Pools	3	—	—	—
Movable Dwelling	27	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	—	—	—
Stables and Piggeries	4	1	—	—
Houseboats	19	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Inspections	73	—	—	—
TOTALS	6606	53	133	73

Smoke Abatement. No cause for action occurred throughout the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools. There is a small open-air salt-water pool at Tollesbury.

Knackers' Yards. There is one in the district, situated in the parish of Purleigh.

Moveable Dwellings. During the year 10 licences to site moveable dwellings were granted under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Houseboats. During the year 13 licences to moor or place houseboats were granted under the Essex County Council Act, 1952, Part VII. These are situated in the parishes of Althorne, North Fambridge, Latchingdon and Tollesbury.

Bakehouses. There are 11 in the district, situated in the following parishes :— Goldhanger 1, Purleigh 2, Stow Maries 1, Tillingham 1, Tolleshunt D'Arcy 1, Tollesbury 3, and Wickham Bishops 2.

Regular inspections are carried out. On each inspection the conditions were found satisfactory.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.—**Inspections** for the purposes of provisions as to health.
Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	11	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	54	51	—	—
iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	12	—	—
TOTAL ...	70	74	—	—

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
Insufficient	4	1	—	3	—
Unsuitable or Defective	4	1	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	11	5	—	3	—

OUTWORK (Sections 110-111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel { Making etc. Cleaning and washing ...	6	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	6	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

There are 21 distributors (non-producers) of milk in the district which are supervised by the District Council.

Unfit Food.

During the year the following food-stuffs have been examined, condemned and surrendered as unfit for human consumption :—

1,808 lbs. Spanish apricots.

590 lbs. Italian pears.

12 ozs. Australian minced beef loaf.

11 lbs. 6½ ozs. English red plums.

1 lb. 3½ ozs. English Victoria plums.

1 lb. 4 ozs. British full cream unsweetened evaporated milk.

170 lbs. Italian cherries.

15 ozs. Australian pineapple pieces.

7½ ozs. cooked beef steak.

14 ozs. Italian peeled tomatoes.

1 lb. Australian Bartlett pear halves.

2 lbs. 4 ozs. Argentinian corned beef.

2 lbs. Scottish raspberries in syrup.

1 lb. 12 ozs. English garden peas.

650 lbs. Spanish peaches.

98 lbs. Kenya pineapple segments.

Meat Inspection.

There are licensed in the District five slaughterhouses. A regular inspection is made of all animals killed and the following table shows the number killed throughout the year and the amount of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption.

**Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole
or in part during 1957.**

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	868	246	239	2,412	2,520	—
Number inspected	868	246	239	2,412	2,520	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	47	11	3	40	19	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	5.41	4.47	1.26	1.66	.75	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	23	34	—	—	10	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.65	14.23	—	—	.40	—
<i>Cysticercosis :</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

WATER SUPPLY.

By the end of 1957 a piped water supply from the mains owned by the District Council was available to 96 per cent of the population. The figures for each parish are set out in the table on page 21.

The supply is augmented from two local works :—

Springs at Warren Bottom and Jacobs Well, Woodham Walter.

Springs at Asheldham.

The supplies from these two works are chlorinated.

Under the Southend Waterworks Act and the South Essex Waterworks Act, the District Council has certain legal rights to be supplied by these companies with a bulk supply of water. The following table gives details of the water supplied to the District for the year ending 31st March, 1958 :—

Source of Supply	Total Gallons	Average Daily
South Essex Waterworks Co. ...	128,827,000	353,000
Southend Waterworks Co. ...	33,562,000	92,000
Lexden and Winstree R.D.C. ...	4,212,000	11,000
Total Amount Purchased ...	166,601,000	456,000
<i>Own Supplies—</i>		
Asheldham	6,451,000	17,000
Warren Bottom, Woodham Walter	32,340,000	89,000
Jacobs Well, Woodham Walter ...	19,487,000	54,000
Total	58,278,000	160,000
Total supplied from all Sources ...	224,879,000	616,000

The total amount of water supplied for the previous year was 199,516,000 gallons. During 1957-1958 there were 762 meters in use for non-domestic purposes.

Daily consumption per head per day on an estimated population of 16,000 (this figure includes the labour camp at the Nuclear Power Station, Bradwell-on-Sea) was :—

Domestic ...	23 gallons
Trade ...	16 gallons
<hr/>	
Total ...	39 gallons
<hr/>	

Summary of Work Carried Out by Waterworks Department

<i>Description</i>	<i>Year ending</i> 31.3.58	<i>Year ending</i> 31.3.57	<i>Increase or</i> <i>Decrease</i>
New services installed ...	129	68	61 I
New meters installed ...	31	28	3 I
Meters changed on existing supplies ...	69	82	13 D
Meters removed from existing supplies ...	10	6	4 I
Services repaired ...	142	170	28 D
Services disconnected ...	7	4	3 I
Mains repaired ...	105	47	58 I
New Valves and Hydrants fixed ...	50 V 24 H	30 V 44 H	20 I 20 D
Valves and Hydrants repaired	22 H 35 V	36 H 28 V	14 D 7 I
New mains laid ...	31613 yds.	1332 yds.	30281 I
Mains renewed ...	203 yds.	3094 yds.	2891 D

Total mileage of Water Mains of all sizes at 31.3.58, 175 miles.

During the year water mains have been renewed at—
Tudwick Hall Road, Tolleshunt D'Arcy.

And new mains have been laid at—

Hall Road, Tollesbury.
Maldon Road, Langford.
Waterworks Road, Tollesbury.
Tillingham Housing Site.
Latchingdon Housing Site.
Thurstable Hundred water scheme—completion.
12" main, Dengie Hundred scheme.

DENGIE HUNDRED WATER SUPPLY

During the year the whole of the 12" trunk main to serve Bradwell Nuclear Power Station was completed.

THURSTABLE HUNDRED WATER SCHEME

On the 1st January, 1958, the Thurstable Hundred water scheme was completed and put into operation.

**RECORD OF HABITABLE HOUSES AND WATER
SUPPLY AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1957.**

PARISH	Habitable Houses (not includ- ing Huts or Vans)	No. of Houses on Domestic Water Supply	Within 100 yds. of water main but not supplied	Where piped water supply is not available
Althorne	159	159	—	—
Asheldam	52	50	—	2
Bradwell-on-Sea	255	246	4	5
Braxted, Great	123	85	11	27
Braxted, Little	43	41	2	—
Cold Norton	135	135	—	—
Dengie	51	45	—	6
Fambridge, North	101	100	—	1
Goldhanger	183	175	4	4
Hazeleigh	38	38	—	—
Langford	57	42	1	14
Latchingdon	251	251	—	—
Mayland	161	156	5	—
Mundon	97	97	—	—
Purleigh	315	313	—	2
St. Lawrence	119	119	—	—
Southminster	544	524	2	18
Steeple	140	137	1	2
Stow Maries	61	61	—	—
Tillingham	266	239	18	9
Tollesbury	578	572	3	3
Tolls. D'Arcy	289	264	14	11
Tolls. Knights	143	143	—	—
Tolls. Major	125	116	3	6
Totham, Great	441	423	9	9
Totham, Little	88	75	4	9
Ulting	44	27	—	17
Wickham Bishops	297	251	7	39
Woodham Mortimer... ..	128	124	3	1
Woodham Walter	178	142	15	21
TOTALS ...	5462	5150	106	206

Number of properties served by communal standpipes.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of Standpipes</i>	<i>Properties served</i>
T. Major, Pennysbrook ...	1	7

**Number of Properties in District receiving water supply
other than from Maldon Rural District Council.**

Langford and Ulting	...	16	Supplied direct by Southend Waterworks
Cold Norton	... ..	5	Supplied direct by Southend Waterworks
Ulting	... ..	3	Supplied by Braintree R.D.C.
Woodham Mortimer	...	4	Supplied by Maldon Borough Council
Goldhanger	... ..	1	Supplied by Maldon Borough Council
Little Totham	5	Supplied by Maldon Borough Council

**Number of Properties outside Maldon Rural District
supplied by Maldon Rural District Council.**

Witham	... ..	9
Maldon	... ..	5

Sample of Water from Woodham Walter Pumping Station

						<i>Chemical Results in Parts per Million</i>
Appearance	... ..	...	...	...	...	Clear and Bright
Turbidity	... ..	...	...	...	...	Nil
Colour	... ..	...	...	...	...	Nil
Odour	... ..	...	...	...	...	Nil
pH	... ..	...	...	...	...	6.6
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	25
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	...	...	410
Total Solids	... ..	...	...	...	...	275
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	38
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	45

*Chemical Results in
Parts per Million*

Hardness :	Total	...	...	...	160
	Carbonate		...	...	45
	Non-carbonate		...	...	115
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	12.5
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.000
Oxygen absorbed	...	...	...	...	0.10
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.000
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.05
Metals	...	...	...	...	Absent
Fluorine	...	...	...	...	less than 0.1

Bacteriological Results

Number of Colonies developing on Agar

1 day at 37°C.	0 per ml.
2 days at 37°C.	0 per ml.
3 days at 20°C.	0 per ml.

Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction :

Absent 100 ml.

Bact. coli (Type 1)

Absent 100 ml.

Cl. Welchii Reaction

Absent 100 ml.

Report

This sample is clear and bright in appearance. It is free from metals but will have corrosive tendencies due to its reaction being on the acid side of neutrality. The hardness of the water is moderate and it contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. It is of a high standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

SOUTH ESSEX WATERWORKS COMPANY

ANALYSES OF PURIFIED WATER

AT LANGHAM AND LAYER-DE-LA-HAYE.

(CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION)

	Langham Works	Layer-de-la-Haye Works
	(Average of Weekly Analyses)	(Average of Weekly Analyses)
Total Dissolved Solids ...	500	375
pH Value	7.92	7.82
Residual Chlorine, Cl. ...	0.28	0.27
Chlorides, Cl.	50	42
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.04	1.42
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002	0.001
Hardness, non-carbonate ...	120	126
„ carbonate	230	129
„ total	350	255
Free Ammonia (NH ₃) ...	0.16	0.15
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	0.10	0.14
Oxygen Absorbed		
(4 hrs./27°C)... ..	1.23	1.18
Iron (Fe)	0.02	0.02

Bacteriological Examinations

No. of Tests during year ...	315	310
% of samples which were free from Bact. Coli (Type I) in 100 ml.	100.0	100.0
% of samples which were free from Coliform bacteria in 100 ml.	98.1	100.0
Maximum count of Coliform bacteria per 100 ml. ...	2	—

Sample of Water from the Mains of the Southend Water-works Company.

						<i>Chemical Results in Parts per Million</i>
Appearance	...	...	...	...	...	Bright with a few particles.
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 3
Colour	...	...	...	...	...	5
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	Earthy
pH	...	...	...	...	...	8.5
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	Absent
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	...	...	665
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	445
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	58
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	30
Hardness : Total	...	...	...	...	...	115
Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	30
Non-carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	85
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	8.5
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.01 Approx.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.017
Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	...	...	...	1.0
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.058
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.08
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	Absent

Bacteriological Results

Number of Colonies developing on Agar :

1 day at 37°C. 0 per ml.

2 days at 37°C. 0 per ml.

3 days at 20°C. 0 per ml.

Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction :

Absent 100 ml.

Bact. coli. (Type I)

Absent 100 ml.

Cl, Welchii Reaction

Absent 100 ml.

Report

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, slightly alkaline in reaction and free from metals. The hardness of the water is very moderate and it contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. It is of a high standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These are satisfactory results, indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Sample of Water from Asheldham Pumping Station

<i>Chemical Results in Parts per Million</i>					
Appearance	...	...	...	...	Bright with very few mineral particles.
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	Less than 3.
Colour	...	...	...	...	Nil
Odour	...	...	...	...	Chlorinous.
pH	...	...	...	...	5.8
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	28
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	...	445
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	330
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	35
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	10
Hardness : Total	...	...	...	...	170
Carbonate	...	...	...	...	10
Non-carbonate	...	...	...	...	160
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	20
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.000
Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	...	...	0.05
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.000
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.5
Metals	...	...	...	...	Absent
Fluorine	...	...	...	...	Absent
(less than 0.1					

Bacteriological Results

Number of Colonies developing on Agar

1 day at 37°C.	0 per ml.
2 days at 37°C.	0 per ml.
3 days at 20°C.	0 per ml.

Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction :	Absent 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1)	Absent 100 ml.
Cl. Welchii Reaction :	Absent 100 ml.

Report

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance and is free from metals. It has, however, an acid reaction due to a high content of free carbon dioxide on account of which it will tend to show corrosive characteristics. The hardness of the water is moderate and it contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of a high standard.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes apart from the disadvantage of its tendency to show corrosive characteristics.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Goldhanger

A scheme has been submitted to the Ministry for approval to the sewerage of the village of Goldhanger and the enlargement of the existing works.

Tillingham

These works are obsolete and it is suggested that in the near future consideration should be given to a new disposal works and the re-sewerage of the village.

Wickham Bishops and Great Totham

Surveys are now being made and plans prepared for the sewerage of the main parts of Wickham Bishops and Great Totham.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—SECTION 47.

Southminster and Tollesbury.

The renewal of sewers and sewage works in the Parishes of Southminster and Tollesbury were completed during the year and 37 Notices were served on properties for the conversion of pail closets to water closets.

During the period covered by this report, conversions were carried out at 82 properties, the Council under the above Section paying 50% towards the cost of conversion of 46 of these properties.

HOUSING

Statistics for the Year, 1957.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

Total	53
(i) By the Local Authority	—
(ii) By other bodies and persons	53

The following table classifies the houses erected and owned by the District Council into Parlour and Non-Parlour types.

PARISH	Parlour Type	Non-Parlour Type	Totals
Althorne	—	—	—
Asheldham	5	2	7
Bradwell-on-Sea	12	6	18
Braxted, Great	12	6	18
Braxted, Little	—	4	4
Cold Norton	—	10	10
Dengie	—	8	8
Fambridge North	—	—	—
Goldhanger	8	58	66
Hazeleigh	—	6	6
Langford	—	—	—
Latchingdon	26	34	60
Mayland	—	12	12
Mundon	10	12	22
Purleigh	8	37	45
St. Lawrence	—	—	—
Southminster	54	43	97
Steeple	10	12	22
Stow Maries	6	12	18
Tillingham	20	10	30
Tollesbury	48	20	68
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	46	16	62
Tolleshunt Knights	—	10	10
Tolleshunt Major	6	11	17
Totham, Great	61	33	94
Totham, Little	4	7	11
Ulting	—	—	—
Wickham Bishops	31	26	57
Woodham Mortimer	12	6	18
Woodham Walter	14	12	26
TOTALS	393	413	806

The total includes six Coastguard cottages (parlour) re-erected on a new site in Bradwell-on-Sea and buildings at Asheldham and Southminster converted into six dwellings, nine cottages (non-parlour) purchased by the Council at Wickham Bishops, and eighteen agricultural cottages (parlour) at Asheldham (4), Southminster (4), Steeple (6) and Tolleshunt D'Arcy (4).

Housing Act, 1936, Section 11, and Housing Act, 1957, Section 17.

During the year 10 Demolition Orders and 2 Closing Orders were made and 3 Undertakings accepted under the above Acts.

Seventeen properties were demolished, 7 of these being the subject of Demolition Orders.

Housing Act, 1949, Sections 20 and 31. Improvement Grants.

The Maldon Rural District Council accept under the above Act applications for grants towards the cost of the modernisation of properties by the provision of amenities such as bathrooms, drainage work, hot and cold water supplies, etc.

During the year 41 properties have been so modernised.

**Table showing Census Population 1951 and 1931, and
Number of Houses Census 1951 and December, 1957.**

PARISH	Area in statute acres (land and inland water)	Tidal water and fore- shore	Num- ber of Houses 1951	Census Population		Number of Houses at end of Dec. 1957 excl. of hutments
				1951	1931	
Althorne	2080	255	150	451	390	159
Asheldham	1310	—	51	170	168	52
Bradwell-on-Sea ...	5221	4230	217	680	657	255
Braxted Great ...	2634	—	115	363	282	123
Braxted Little ...	622	—	45	162	116	43
Cold Norton	1692	—	129	401	384	135
Dengie	2856	1186	45	165	192	51
Fambridge North...	1242	107	86	278	168	101
Goldhanger	1622	—	157	462	353	183
Hazeleigh	991	—	34	114	114	38
Langford	991	3	44	153	169	57
Latchingdon	3992	207	188	595	419	251
Mayland	1870	—	141	426	360	161
Mundon	3312	—	91	324	251	97
Purleigh	5535	87	279	886	770	315
St. Lawrence	2139	324	50	151	71	119
Southminster	6512	828	472	1444	1403	544
Steeple	2709	47	106	330	343	140
Stow Maries	1610	82	56	182	165	61
Tillingham	4928	2593	241	683	670	266
Tollesbury	4839	2019	539	1594	1694	578
Tolleshunt D'Arcy...	4104	415	248	758	748	289
Tolleshunt Knights	1926	—	133	405	252	143
Tolleshunt Major ...	2253	2	126	403	370	125
Totham Great	3589	—	395	1221	982	441
Totham Little	1281	—	86	292	293	88
Ulting	1034	—	44	132	143	44
Wickham Bishops...	1606	—	275	866	639	297
Woodham Mortimer	1387	—	105	341	268	128
Woodham Walter ...	2620	—	173	531	514	178
TOTALS ...	78507	12385	4821	14963	13348	5462

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	78,507 (land and inland water)
Home Population (estimated June, 1957)				15,230
Census Population, 1951	...	14,963	(males 7,331, Females 7,632)	
Census Population, 1931	...	...	...	13,348
Number of inhabited houses 1951 census	...	...		4,821
Estimated number of houses at end of 1957	...	...		5,462
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1957	...	...	...	£137,412
Product of a Penny Rate for the year ending :—				
31st March, 1957	...	...	...	£555 4 4
31st March, 1958	...	...	...	£563 2 11
Persons per household at Census 1951	...	...		3.08
Persons per household at Census 1931	...	...		3.39

Whilst the predominant industries of the area are agriculture and horticulture, industries also carried on are yacht building and repair, fishing, and an increasing number of the population are residents who are either retired or are working elsewhere. During the Summer there are a large number of visitors in the parishes bordering the coast. Agriculture which was formerly regarded as beneficial to health now carries definite hazards due to the widespread use of potent chemical insecticides. During the Summer season a circular was sent to the majority of fruit growers drawing their attention to the need to observe safety regulations prescribed for the use of certain insecticides. No case of illness from the use of such chemicals was reported in the area during the year.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births.	Legitimate	...	93	104	197
	Illegitimate	...	11	4	15
Still Births.	Legitimate	...	1	3	4
	Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
Crude birth rate per thousand of the population					13.9
Corrected birth rate per thousand of the population					15.8
Birth rate for England and Wales per thousand of the population					16.1

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths	109	93	202
Crude death rate per thousand of the population			13.3
Corrected death rate per thousand of the population			10.9
Death rate for England and Wales per thousand of the population			11.5

Deaths :—

Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion —

Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age :—

Males 3 (illegitimate Nil), Females 2 (illegitimate Nil) Total 5

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	23.6
Illegitimate „ „ Illegitimate „ „	...	Nil

Deaths from Malignant neoplasms (all ages)	...	42
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	Nil
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	Nil

The following tabular statements give details of the number of deaths classified according to age and cause :—

Age				Number of deaths							
				Occurring in district		Of non-residents occurring in district		Of residents occurring outside district		Allotted to district	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	...			1	—	—	—	2	2	3	2
1 and under 2	...			—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
2 „ „ 5	...			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 „ „ 15	...			2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
15 „ „ 25	...			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 „ „ 35	...			—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
35 „ „ 45	...			4	2	—	—	1	—	5	2
45 „ „ 55	...			7	4	2	1	3	1	8	4
55 „ „ 65	...			8	2	1	—	4	4	11	6
65 „ „ 75	...			25	20	1	1	11	10	35	29
75 and over	...	...		24	31	—	6	20	24	43	49
TOTALS	...	...		71	59	5	8	43	42	109	93
GRAND TOTALS	...			130		13		85		202	

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Totals
Tuberculosis, respiratory.	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease... ..	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough... ..	—	1	1
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	2	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	6	—	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	16	10	26
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia... ..	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	16	17	33
Coronary Disease, Angina	16	7	23
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	1	2	3
Other Heart Disease	9	23	32
Other Circulatory Disease	7	6	13
Influenza	4	3	7
Pneumonia	6	2	8
Bronchitis... ..	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	2	—	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	—	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	8	10	18
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	7	1	8
Suicide	1	—	1
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
Totals	109	93	202

INDEX

	PAGE(s)
Ambulance Facilities	11
Bakehouses	17
Burials	14
Clinics and Treatment Centres	11-13
Drainage and Sewerage	30
Factories Act, 1937 (Inspections under)	18-19
Food Inspection	20
Health Services in Area	11
Hospitals	13
Housing	31-33
Infectious Diseases	7-8
Knackers' Yards	17
Laboratory Facilities	14
Maternity and Child Welfare	11-13
Milk Supply	20
Moveable Dwellings	17
Nursing	14
Public Cleansing	15
Public Health Committee	2
Public Health Staff	3
Sanitary Inspection of Area	15-16
Swimming Baths and Pools	17
Statistics and Social Conditions	34-36
Water Supply	22-30

